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3. Hysteria is not good material for the study of hypnotism. 4. The hypnotic state is not a neurosis; its phenomena can be produced in normal sleep with many subjects. 5. This state is not peculiar to, nor more easy to produce with the neuropathic than with others. 6. The school does not hold, as has been said of them, that *all* subjects in the somnambulant state are pure automata and controlled by the will of the hypnotizer. 7. All processes for inducing hypnotism reduce to suggestion; and finally, 8, suggestion is the key of every hypnotic phenomenon.

*De l'analogie entre l'état hypnotique et l'état normal.* J. DELBŒUF.  
Revue de l'Hypnotisme, April, 1888.

Prof. Delbœuf is led by his experiments to an extension of the doctrine of the Nancy school asserting the identity of normal and hypnotic sleep, to the identity as well of the normal and hypnotic waking states.

*Étude sur l'hypnotisme et la suggestion.* RIFAT. *Ibid.*

The author contends for the genuineness of Charcot's three stages, but believes them true not only of hypnotic, but also of narcotic and natural sleep. He considers also that these three kinds of sleep are all essentially the same, and under proper circumstances show the same phenomena.

*Traitement de l'aliénation mentale par la suggestion hypnotique.* AUGUSTE VOISIN. *Ibid.*, May, 1888.

This article is a paper read at a meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences, at Oran. The author, who is physician in chief at the Salpêtrière, tells of two cases of mania of persecution, in one of which he was able to give relief and in the other to cure by hypnotization and suggestion; also of a case of dipsomania of twelve years standing successfully treated in the same way. All three were women. He has been able in two other cases to avoid the excessive violence accompanying menstruation by hypnotizing the patients and suggesting that they sleep through that period.

*Sur un cas de tics convulsifs avec écholalie et coprolalie.* BUROT. *Ibid.*

This case, once before presented (*Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, Oct., 1887) by Dr. Burot, is again produced to show the action of a purely moral treatment, leading to striking improvement and prospective recovery. The patient is a young woman of good family and education, who had suffered for several years from convulsive attacks in the face and limbs, with enforced utterance of cries and obscene words, together with a tendency to repeat certain words and imitate things seen and heard. The treatment was by persistent "persuasion," that is, suggestion after a somewhat hypnotic manner, though that state was apparently not produced; by counting the movements that she made and making her count them; by having her repeat (auto-suggestion) such phrases as, I shall want to control myself all alone—I will not be forced to say any bad words, etc., and by other similar means. There are in the disease, the doctor thinks, two chief factors, the enfeeblement of the conscious cerebral control and the exaggeration of the automatic functions. The "moral gymnastics" were intended to break up the vicious habits of the automaton and restore to the higher centres their lost control.